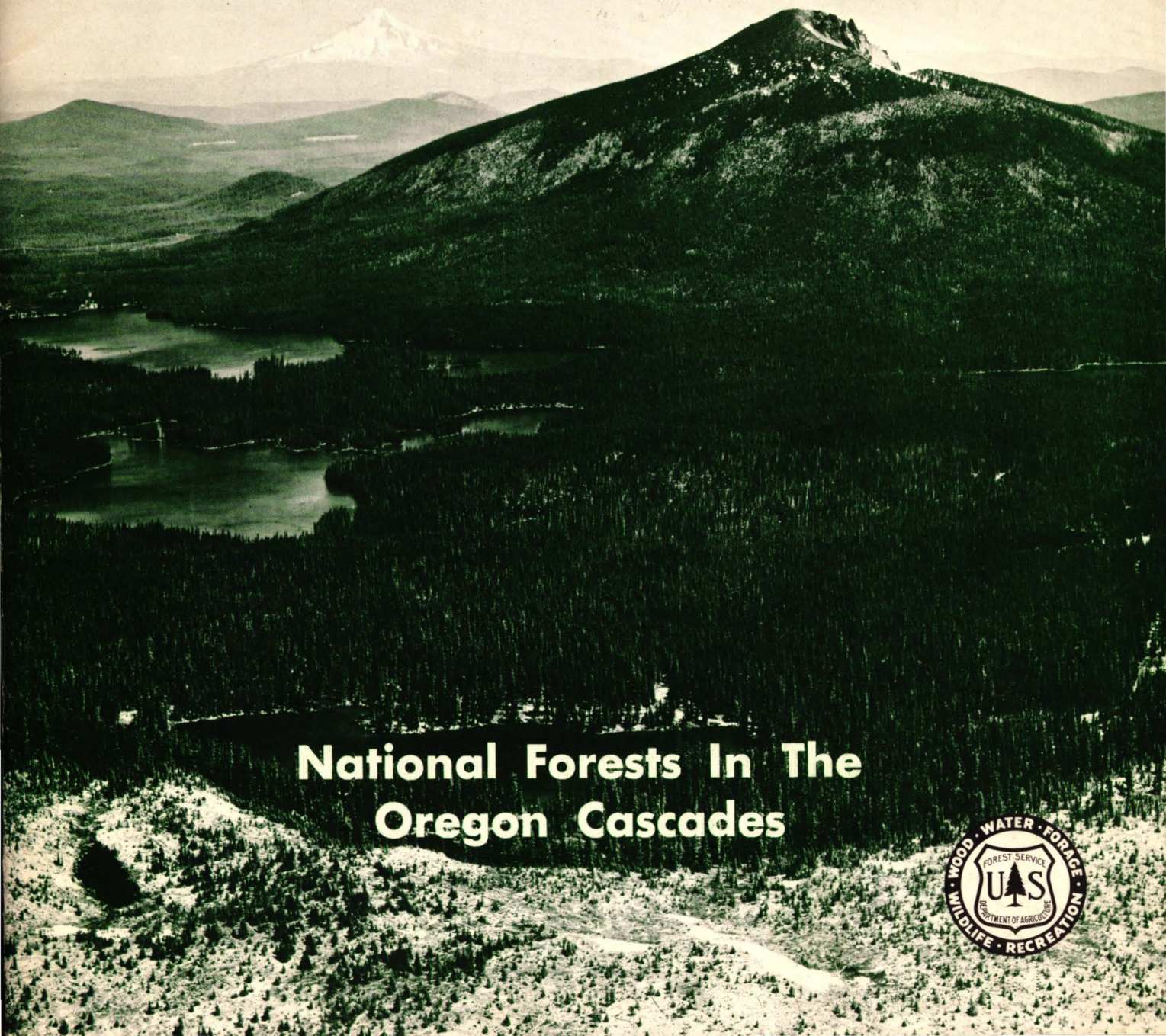
SD428
A2074

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Wilderness And Primary Recreation Zones



National Forests In The Oregon Cascades

WOOD · WATER · FORAGE · WILDLIFE · RECREATION
FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cover Photo: Olallie Lake Special Interest Zone — Olallie Butte with Mt. Hood in background

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION
for
WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES
of the
NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE OREGON CASCADES

Pacific Northwest Region
Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY COPY
ROCKY MTN. FOREST & RANGE
EXPERIMENT STATION

SD428
A2074

FOREWORD

The Cascade mountain range extending through Central Oregon from north to south is dramatic country. The characteristic volcanic activity of this great region has created a base upon which nature has fashioned a spectacular presentation. The mountain peaks, overlaid with patches of snow and wisps of clouds, the lakes, the timber, the wildlife, and the wild flowers, excite the emotions of any visitor.

For more than half a century most of this area has been within the National Forests. From the very establishment of these National Forests, the great attraction of the region was recognized and plans and actions were designed to capitalize on nature's abundant offerings. With study, observation, and experience a definite pattern of land use has evolved. This pattern has the benefit of widespread fitting and testing on the ground and extensive counsel from the interested general public.

Now, after extensive effort and time, ideas have crystallized to the point where a general presentation of this pattern of use together with suggested current adjustments is desirable. This presentation is designed not only to acquaint any interested observer or group with the conclusions which have been reached but also to formalize in published form the management guidelines which are and will be used for this area by the Forest Service.

Opinions are sought and welcomed on this plan. As these are received and evaluated they will be accumulated along with constantly mounting experience. If and when the opinions presented and experience encountered indicate changes are desirable, they will be made. The changes will be determined, of course, by the public interest and welfare and the best determination of how land use can be adjusted so that this great area will serve its highest purpose most effectively.

Chas A. Connaughton

CHAS. A. CONNAUGHTON
Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region
December 1, 1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
MANAGEMENT DIRECTION AND COORDINATION POLICY FOR WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES	1
Wilderness	3
Study Zone	9
Special Interest Zone	15
Recreation Occupancy Zone	19
Alpine Zone	23
Landscape Management Zone	27
MULTIPLE USE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	33
APPENDICES	39
APPENDIX A — Total Land Within Exterior National Forest Boundary in Oregon Cascades	40
APPENDIX B — Summary of Appendix C	40
APPENDIX C — Land in Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones	41
APPENDIX D — Individual Special Interest Areas	42
APPENDIX E — Map of Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones in the Oregon Cascades	Insert, Back Cover

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION and COORDINATION POLICY
For Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones

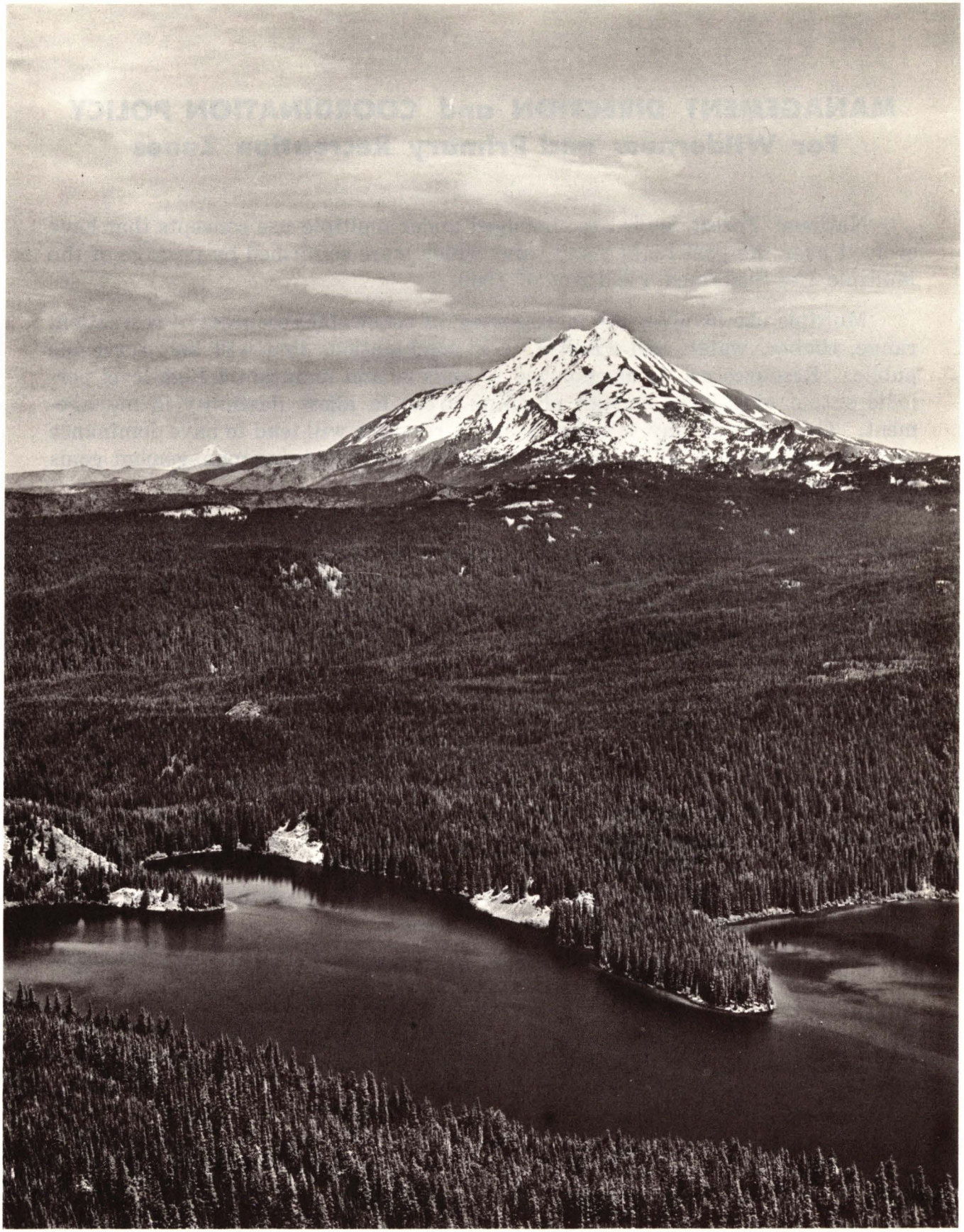
National Forest lands are managed under multiple use concepts that have evolved over the past sixty years, and which were confirmed by passage of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

Multiple use involves the management of renewable resources — recreation, range, timber, water, and wildlife — in combinations that will best serve the public. Resource use is harmonized to achieve and maintain a high-level periodic output over large enough planning areas to allow flexibility in management. Generally in any location a single resource will tend to have dominance over the others and will be more influential in determining management goals and direction.*

This plan has been prepared to present management objectives and policies for Wilderness and zones of primary recreation value situated in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. Six areas — Wilderness; Study, Special Interest, Recreation Occupancy, Alpine, and Landscape Management Zones — have been recognized and delineated through the multiple use planning process. They are shown on the attached map. The following text describes each zone, states the objectives of management for each situation, and establishes the level of resource use.

There are approximately one-half million acres of privately owned land inside the exterior National Forest boundaries as shown on the attached map. This amounts to about eight percent of the total area designated as National Forests in the Oregon Cascades (See Appendix A). It is impractical to show this private land, which includes many small isolated tracts, on a map of this size and scale. The following objectives and policies of management apply only to land under Forest Service jurisdiction.

* Additional basic concepts of multiple use coordination are discussed in the last section of this plan starting with page 33.



Marion Lake and Mt. Jefferson in Mt. Jefferson Wilderness

DESCRIPTION

The Wilderness Act of 1964 defines Wilderness as follows:

> *A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.*

There are six National Forest Wildernesses involving 415,666 acres in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. Five of these Wildernesses were established by the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. The sixth, Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, was established by Congress in October, 1968. Previous to classification as Wilderness these six units were managed for protection of their wilderness values under Secretary of Agriculture Regulations.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

National Forest Wilderness shall be administered to preserve and restore the wilderness resource including the opportunity for solitude, physical and mental challenge, inspiration, distinctive environment and wilderness characteristics of the lands. Wilderness will be managed for primitive recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical values and opportunities to the extent consistent with the preservation and restoration of the wilderness resource of the land.

To that end:

1. Natural ecological succession will be allowed to operate freely to the extent feasible.
2. Wilderness will be made available for human use to the extent consistent with the maintenance of primitive conditions.

3. In resolving conflicts in resource use, wilderness values will be dominant to the extent not limited by the Wilderness Act or subsequent establishing legislation.

COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE USE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. The highest priorities of wilderness-type recreation are activities which (a) are most dependent upon the wilderness environment and cannot be reasonably accommodated outside the Wilderness and (b) least alter the wilderness environment.

2. Recreation facilities and improvements will be provided only as necessary for the protection and management of the wilderness resource and for public safety. They will not be provided primarily for the comfort or convenience of wilderness users.

3. Recreation improvements, when provided, will be constructed of materials which harmonize with the environment.

4. Established use by domestic livestock will be continued to the extent consistent with the objective of the maintenance or improvement of soil, plant cover, and wilderness values. The present level of permitted grazing in the Wildernessses of the Oregon Cascades consists of minor use by cattle and extensive recreation horse use.

5. Maintenance, reconstruction or relocation of essential livestock management improvements and structures may be permitted if they existed within a Wilderness when it was incorporated into the Wilderness System. Additional improvements or structures may be built only when necessary to provide management that will protect wilderness values. Existing wire fences, when they reach replacement stage, will either be removed or replaced with fences built from rustic materials.

6. When in need of heavy maintenance or reconstruction, existing range improvements or permittee structures that are in conflict with the characteristic values of the particular Wilderness will be removed, relocated, and/or redesigned to minimize their effect on wilderness values.

7. Commercial services, such as use of recreation stock by packers, outfitters, and guides, will be permitted to the extent necessary to realize the purpose of Wilderness.

8. Timber management activities in Wilderness (reforestation, insect and disease control, administrative use, procurement of fuel wood, and providing access to valid mining claims or private land) will be directed toward retaining the primeval character of the environment and allowing natural ecological processes to operate freely.

9. Trees will not be cut for non-wilderness purposes except under specified conditions on valid mining claims.

10. Insect and disease outbreaks in Wilderness will ordinarily not be controlled. Exceptions may occur when control is necessary to protect outstanding groves, individual trees, or other plants inside the Wilderness; or to prevent spread to timber or other valuable vegetation outside the Wilderness.

11. Fuel wood cutting will be limited to dead or down material when not prohibited in the individual Wilderness management plan.

12. Timber may be cut under the direction of a Forest Officer for use in the construction and maintenance of authorized Wilderness improvements.

13. Revegetation of plant cover by natural ecological succession is preferred over artificial means. However, restoration of the plant cover in the absence of natural vegetation may be authorized where necessary to restore or to prevent deterioration of the wilderness values.

14. Manipulation of plant cover will be limited to activities which are consistent with wilderness objectives.

15. Water storage structures and related facilities that existed under valid special use permits or easements when a unit was incorporated into the Wilderness System may be maintained if, in the opinion of the Regional Forester, their continued use in Wilderness is in the public interest in light of the objectives of the Wilderness Act.

16. Prospecting for water resources and establishing new reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities will be permitted only when authorized by the President. Prospecting for water resources is defined as the act of drilling or digging to locate underground water supplies.

17. Watershed restoration may be undertaken where deteriorated soil and hydrologic conditions caused by man or his influences create a serious threat to wilderness values; or where, even though not man-caused, these conditions present a definite hazard to life or property; or where such conditions could cause serious depreciation of important environmental quality outside the Wilderness.

18. Management will be directed toward maintaining native animals in their natural setting. Manipulation of animal populations may be carried out in those places where it is necessary to offset the adverse effect of man's influence in order to restore wilderness values.

19. Hunting, trapping, and fishing opportunities will be provided in a wilderness setting, including the harvest of wildlife and fish designated as game animals, furbearers, or game birds under State laws.

20. The responsibilities of the Forest Service and cooperating agencies in the management of National Forest wildlife are not altered by the Wilderness Act.

21. Action to control predatory mammals will be discouraged, except where necessary to protect rare and endangered wildlife species.

22. Porcupine and other rodents shall be exempt from control programs, except where overpopulations constitute a serious threat to other wilderness values.

23. Fishing opportunities will be provided where appropriate in the wilderness setting. Fishery management activities must be consistent with wilderness values. Emphasis is placed on quality and naturalness of the fishing opportunity.

24. Fish habitat improvement and population control projects will be held to a minimum.

25. Prospecting for minerals in Wilderness must be authorized by a permit that provides for protection of National Forest resources, including wilderness values, when the proponent wishes:

    a. Permission to use motorized equipment on the site or to transport such equipment to the site by helicopter.

    b. Permission to use overland mechanical transport to the prospecting site or to transport personnel to the site by helicopter.

    c. Permission for one or more excavations which will exceed in the aggregate 200 cubic feet within any area or combination of areas totaling 20 acres or less.

26. Permits for commercial operation of a valid mining claim will provide for joint agreement between the Forest Service and miner on protection of wilderness values, consistent with use of the area for mining, public safety, and restoration of disturbed areas.

27. Permits to remove common varieties of mineral materials — not locatable under mining laws — will normally not be issued.

28. No roads will be allowed within Wilderness except those roads permitted in association with valid mining activities, or roads needed to

provide access to private land that is completely surrounded by Wilderness. Alternative ways of access will be considered prior to permitting road construction.

29. Trails may be built to serve, administer, and protect the wilderness resource.

30. Trail routes will be selected to best serve and preserve the wilderness resource. The primary trail system will be selected to provide access, scenic vistas and, where possible, a varied scene. Areas of concentrated public use will generally be served by spur trails from the primary trail system.

31. Trail bridges will be built only where necessary to provide a safe crossing. Bridges will be designed to harmonize with local wilderness environment.

32. Specific objectives and standards for the control and use of fire will be established in the management plan for each National Forest Wilderness under the following basic guidelines:

    a. Fires will be controlled to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness values, loss of life, damage to property, and the spread of fire to lands outside the Wilderness.

    b. When appropriate, fire may be used as a wilderness management tool under prescribed conditions and safeguards.

33. Standard fire prevention procedures will be modified as necessary to maintain the wilderness resource.

34. Preference shall be given to fire presuppression and suppression methods and equipment which least alter the landscape or disturb the land surface.

35. As a general rule, structures and improvements for administrative purposes or under special use permit will not be permitted. Any structure that is permitted must be needed to facilitate the management, protection, and use of the Wilderness for the purpose for which it was established.

36. Other agencies that have a responsibility within Wilderness boundaries will be limited by the same improvement restrictions as the Forest Service.

37. Temporary structures and commercial services may be permitted within National Forest Wildernesses to the extent necessary for realizing the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

Looking into Eagle Creek Study Zone from Columbia River Gorge

DESCRIPTION

There are two Study Zones in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. These zones, except for the area designated as "B" on the attached map, will be managed to protect wilderness and/or recreation values pending a complete review and future decision as to their eventual management.

1. ***Eagle Creek Study Zone.*** This zone consists of the Eagle Creek Limited Area as outlined on the map plus the following contiguous tracts of land: (a) A large percentage of the Herman Creek drainage located East of Bonneville Dam; (b) approximately one-half of the Tanner Creek drainage located southwest of Bonneville Dam; (c) approximately two square miles of land surrounding lower Eagle Creek along the north side of the Limited Area boundary; and (d) approximately one and one-half square miles of land adjacent to the southwest corner of the Mt. Hood Wilderness.

2. ***Sky Lakes Study Zone.*** This zone consists of the Sky Lakes Limited Area as shown on the map plus the following two contiguous areas; (a) Approximately one and one-half square miles of land adjacent to the northeast corner of the Limited Area, and (b) approximately one and one-half square miles of land along the western boundary of the Limited Area.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Detailed management plans for the two study zones are being developed by the responsible National Forests. The Eagle Creek Study Zone plan can be reviewed at the Supervisor Headquarters of the Mt. Hood National Forest. The plan for the Sky Lakes Study Zone can be reviewed at Supervisor Headquarters of both the Rogue River and Winema National Forests.

The following statements describe the broad objectives and plans for managing the various segments of these two study zones:

1. ***Eagle Creek Study Zone.*** The Forest Service proposes to designate the Eagle, Herman, and Tanner Creek drainages — shown with "A" on the map — as a roadless recreation area. A management plan, consistent with the way the area is presently being protected, will be prepared. A public meeting will be held to present this plan and give those interested an opportunity to express their opinions before any change is made in the classification or boundaries of the area.

   A part of the study zone, consisting of approximately eight square miles along the west boundary of Mt. Hood Wilderness — shown with "C" on the map — will be retained as Limited Area. Initial studies indicate that this area appears to have wilderness values and merits

consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Following reclassification of National Forest Primitive Areas, as required by the Wilderness Act, Area "C" will be studied in more detail and formally considered as an extension to the Mt. Hood Wilderness.

The remainder of the Eagle Creek Limited Area — shown with "B" on the map — is partially occupied by transmission lines authorized by Congress. In addition the area has been roaded and developed to the point where it can no longer be considered for management in its natural state. It is proposed to manage area "B" under recreation occupancy, landscape management, and basic resource coordination policy as defined in the Forest's multiple use plans. A public meeting will be held to present plans for the area and to consider reclassification.

2. ***Sky Lakes Study Zone.*** The Forest Service proposes to designate the southern third of Sky Lakes Study Zone — Area "F" on the map — as a roadless recreation area. A management plan, consistent with the way the area is presently being protected, will be prepared. A public meeting will be held to present this plan and give those interested an opportunity to express their opinion before any change is made in the classification or boundaries of Area "F".

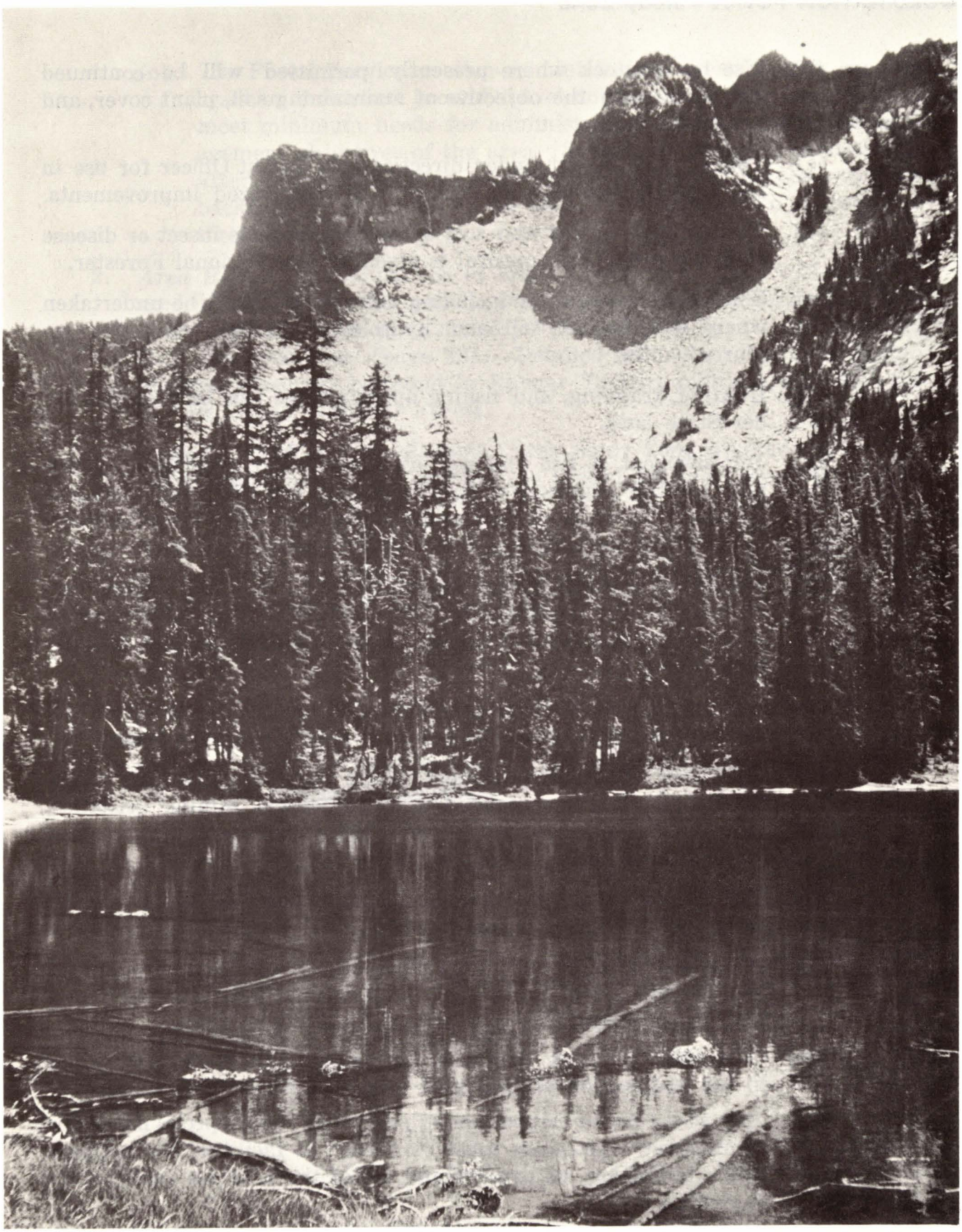
A detailed recreation plan for developed public use of the north shore of Fourmile Lake — Area "D" on the map — will be prepared. This plan will provide for public review to give people an opportunity to express their views before any change is made in classification of Area "D".

The northern two-thirds of Sky Lakes Study Zone — Area "E" on the map — will be retained as Limited Area. Initial studies indicate that this area appears to have wilderness values and merits consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Following reclassification of National Forest Primitive Areas, as required by the Wilderness Act, Area "E" will be studied in more detail and formally considered for Wilderness status.

COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE USE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. ***Area A.*** The Eagle, Herman and Tanner Creek segment of Eagle Creek Study Zone will be managed in accordance with the following coordination policy:

   (a) Recreation facilities and improvements will be provided as necessary for the protection and management of the roadless, backcountry characteristics of the area.



Cliff Lake in the Sky Lakes Study Zone.

(b) Use by livestock where presently permitted will be continued consistent with the objective of maintaining soil, plant cover, and recreation values.

(c) Timber may be cut under direction of a Forest Officer for use in the construction and maintenance of authorized improvements.

(d) Timber may be cut and sold to control a serious insect or disease epidemic providing approval is given by the Regional Forester.

(e) Watershed restoration including reforestation will be undertaken where deteriorated soil and hydrologic conditions threaten resource values.

(f) Hunting, trapping, and fishing opportunities will be provided under State laws.

(g) Improvement of fish and wildlife habitat and regulation of fish and wildlife populations may be carried out when such action is necessary to maintain soil and water values. The use of aircraft to facilitate stocking programs will be permitted.

(h) Recreation occupancy sites, special interest areas, and scenic Foregrounds will be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry if evidence indicates the area is sufficiently mineralized to warrant protection.

(i) Permits to remove common varieties of mineral materials — not locatable under mining laws — will normally not be issued.

(j) This area will remain roadless except under the following conditions: (1) Roads associated with authorized mining activities; (2) temporary access needed to control extraordinary resource losses from insects, disease, or fire.

(k) The Pacific Crest Trail will be managed for foot and horse use only. Other selected trails will be limited to foot use.

(l) Trails will be built and maintained to serve recreation, administrative, and protection needs. Trail routes will be selected to provide scenic vistas, and where possible, a varied scene.

(m) The overall Forest Service fire protection objectives as described in the last section of this plan (page 37) apply in this area.

(n) Any structure or improvement, permitted under special use or for administrative purposes, must be needed to facilitate the management, protection, enjoyment and use of the area for backcountry recreation.

(o) The Forest Service or other administrating agencies may use aircraft or motorized ground travel and transportation equipment to meet minimum needs for administration consistent with the management objectives of the area. Such equipment can be used only after full consideration is given to the impact on the roadless, backcountry character of the area. The use must be approved by the Regional Forester.

2. ***Area B.*** The central portion of Eagle Creek Study Zone will be managed in accordance with coordination policy for the Recreation Occupancy Zone (page 19) and Landscape Management Zone (page 28), and basic resource uses (page 33). Detailed delineation of this area into separate zones can be found in Ranger District multiple use plans for the Mt. Hood National Forest.

3. ***Area C.*** That portion of Eagle Creek Study Zone situated west of Mt. Hood Wilderness will be managed in accordance with coordination policy for Wilderness (page 4).

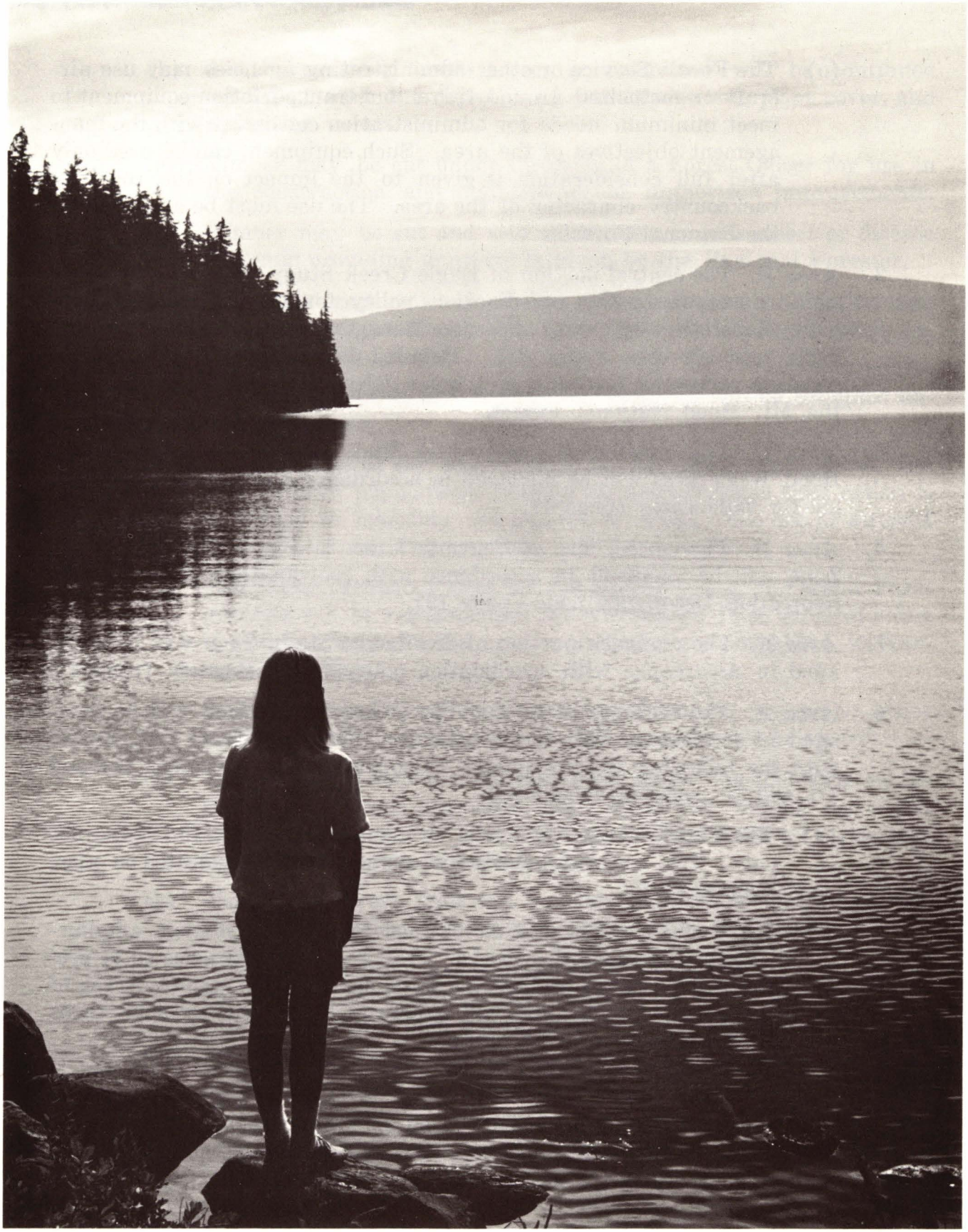
4. ***Area D.*** The north shore of Fourmile Lake in the Sky Lakes Study Zone will be managed in accordance with coordination policy for the Recreation Occupancy Zone (page 19).

5. ***Area E.*** The northern portion of Sky Lakes Study Zone will be managed in accordance with coordination policy for Wilderness (page 4).

6. ***Area F.*** The southern portion of Sky Lakes Study Zone will be managed in accordance with the coordination policy for Area "A", above, with the following two exceptions. Coordinating requirement (k) and (l) will be replaced as follows:

   (k) The Pacific Coast Trail will be managed for foot and horse use only. Two-wheeled motorized equipment will be permitted on other selected trails.

   (l) Trails will be built and maintained to serve recreation, administrative, and protection needs. Trail routes will be selected to provide scenic vistas, and, where possible, a varied scene. Areas of concentrated public use will generally be served by spur trails from the primary trail system.



Waldo Lake — Special Interest Zone

DESCRIPTION

The Special Interest Zone consists of areas possessing unusual recreation values to be preserved in substantially natural condition. The zone contains a National Scenic Trail; Scenic, Geological, Historical, Botanical, and Recreation Areas; as well as lands managed for dispersed recreation use. Individual special interest areas are numbered on the attached map and listed in Appendix D of this plan.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Special Interest Zone will be managed so that unusual or special values are available for public study, use, and enjoyment. Management plans have or are being prepared for each of the thirty-one special interest areas shown on the attached map. These plans present detailed management objectives and prescriptions for public use and enjoyment of individual areas. The natural features of each area, some of which are unique, require special care in management. Anyone reviewing management of the Special Interest Zone should study specific plans for individual areas at the appropriate Forest Supervisors' Headquarters.

National Scenic Trails

The Pacific Crest Trail traverses Oregon from north to south for approximately 450 miles, as shown on the attached map. This trail was established as a National Scenic Trail by Act of Congress signed by the President on October 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-543).

National Scenic Trails are designated to provide for the maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and public enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the area through which the trail passes. The Forest Service will continue to administer the Pacific Crest Trail with these objectives as controlling. The trail will be managed as a continuous primitive travel route for foot and horse travelers.

The following statements on coordination of resource use and service activities apply to National Forest lands traversed by the Pacific Crest Trail except in Wilderness. Management objectives and coordination policy for Wilderness (refer to pages 3-7 of this plan) will control design, construction, and management of those segments of the Pacific Crest Trail in Wilderness.

COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE USE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Specific resource management decisions have been or will be provided in the management plan for each area in this zone. In general the following policy applies:

Above: Tree well in Lava Cast Forest
Below: Paulina Lake (right) and East Lake in Newberry Crater

1. Recreation developments within the zone will be situated so that they serve public needs but do not detract from the special or unique features of the area.

2. Livestock use will be permitted providing it is not detrimental to the unusual physical features of the area and does not interfere with public enjoyment of the special situation.

3. The timber resource will be maintained primarily for its recreation-associated values. Harvest will be limited to such purposes as: (a) Construction and maintenance of roads, trails, campgrounds, or other recreation and administrative facilities; (b) improvement of scenic values and/or other recreation values by salvaging substantial areas of timber destroyed by fire, disease, insects or other catastrophes; and (c) improving scenic values by developing viewpoints and vistas.

4. Removal of trees, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, will be carefully done to avoid scarring the landscape.

5. Soil and water resources will be protected and preserved in all activities.

6. Wildlife and fishery resources will be maintained at an optimum level consistent with the management objectives of the specific special interest area. Hunting, trapping, and fishing will be provided and regulated under State laws.

7. Withdrawal from mineral entry will be requested for special interest areas when they are sufficiently mineral in character to be subject to mining occupancy and development, which would be adverse to the area's specific management objectives.

8. Permits to remove common varieties of mineral materials — not locatable under mining laws — will normally not be issued.

9. Road and trail systems will be constructed to facilitate public enjoyment of the unusual recreation value which has been designated. Emphasis will be placed on preserving these special features.

10. The overall Forest Service fire protection objectives as described in the last section of this plan (page 37) apply in this zone.

11. Any form of occupancy which detracts from the unusual values of the specific area will be excluded from or routed around this zone. With respect to the Pacific Crest Trail, necessary crossings will be accomplished with the least possible visual impact.

Multnomah Falls — Recreation Occupancy Zone

DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Occupancy Zone is synonymous with recreation development sites. A development site is a tract of land suitable for future use or already developed for a specific recreation use or combination of uses. Typical development sites include campgrounds, picnic facilities, winter sports complexes, organization camps, resorts and recreation residences.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Recreation Occupancy Zone although modified as needed for public use will be managed to perpetuate or enhance the natural environment characteristics of the site. Recreation occupancy for general public use will be given preference over exclusive occupancy for individual use.

Illustration of the Recreation Occupancy Zone

The Recreation Occupancy Zones as shown on the attached map fall into two generalized types:

1. Large existing and planned recreation complexes.
2. Individual existing units, primarily campgrounds, which are shown schematically. This is necessary because many of these individual campgrounds cannot be mapped accurately on a small scale map.

A large number of additional undeveloped recreation sites have been inventoried and classified in the Oregon Cascades. It is not practical to show all this information on the attached map. If a reader wishes additional information about existing or future recreation improvement on any specific area, he should consult the appropriate Forest Supervisor.

COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE USE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. Livestock will be excluded from public development sites during the recreation season unless the facilities are designed to accommodate recreation stock. Grazing of domestic stock may be permitted when the site is not being used for its primary purpose if it does not otherwise conflict with recreation values.
2. In less heavily used segments of this zone such as the fringes of a campground, grazing may be allowed. However, emphasis will be placed on preserving the attractiveness of the grazing area.
3. As a general rule only dead, dying, and hazardous trees will be removed from existing recreation occupancy sites.
4. Areas containing trees with infectious diseases or damaging insects will be treated as necessary to prevent spread to other trees.

Beginners slope at Hoodoo Ski Bowl — Recreation Occupancy Zone

5. Green trees will be removed from planned recreation occupancy sites well in advance of development to assure satisfactory condition of the sites at the time of intended use.
6. The land within a minimum distance of 100 feet from a water attraction will not be used for permanent forms of occupancy, other than necessary facilities such as a boat ramp or foot trails.
7. Special consideration will be given to erosion control on winter sports sites. This is particularly critical on cleared slopes and along access roads.
8. To the extent consistent with good wildlife habitat management practices, the presence of fish and wildlife will be encouraged on or near recreation use areas, where they may be viewed, photographed, and the fish harvested.
9. Consideration will be given to fostering the presence of interesting nongame animals and birds and limiting the number of hazardous animals in and around recreation developments.
10. Public occupancy sites will not be developed where they conflict with elk calving, deer fawning, waterfowl nesting, grouse drumming and fish spawning areas.
11. Withdrawals from mineral entry will be requested for lands needed for public recreation developments unless the possibility of mineral location is remote.
12. Public occupancy developments will provide for water, waste, and sewage systems meeting public health standards.
13. Roads and parking facilities will be designed to maintain aesthetic compatibility with the environment. The minimum amount of land will be used for these facilities consistent with requirements for traffic flow, safety, and adequate land stabilization.
14. Land occupancies, needed for other than recreation purposes, will be located outside of this zone.
15. Rights of way for powerlines, gas lines, ditches, flumes, etc., will be routed around this zone, if possible. Otherwise, the crossing will be accomplished with the least possible visual impact. Distribution lines needed to service recreation or other activities in the zone will be installed underground unless this is clearly proven to be unreasonable.
16. Activities resulting in excessive noise detract from the value of public use areas. Every effort will be made to minimize such detraction.
17. The overall Forest Service fire protection objectives and policies as described in the last section of this plan (page 37) apply in the Recreation Occupancy Zone.

Alpine Zone along crest of Cascades. Diamond Lake in center

DESCRIPTION

This zone comprises areas situated at upper elevations and not already included in Wilderness, or the Study, Special Interest, and Recreation Occupancy Zones. The Alpine Zone contains an abundance of high elevation lakes, open alpine meadows, glaciers, geologic features, and outstanding scenery.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The lands and resources of this zone will be managed to maintain or enhance opportunities for both conventional outdoor recreation and wilderness experience with minimum modification of the landscape to maintain a natural, scenic appearance. Fish and wildlife values will be emphasized because of their importance in recreation pursuits.

COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE USE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. Specialized recreation facilities such as scenic vistas, winter recreation sites, mountain resorts, and shelters may be developed to give the public an opportunity to enjoy high mountain scenery and activities.

2. All recreation facilities will be designed to retain scenic qualities, recognizing the needs for both concentrated family recreation and primitive-type recreation use.

3. Domestic livestock, including pack and saddle animals, will be permitted in numbers and on areas determined to be suitable for that use.

4. A priority on kinds of grazing use may have to be established to protect forage and watershed values. When this occurs wildlife needs are given primary consideration. However, special consideration may be given to providing natural forage for pack and saddle stock adjacent to areas of heavy use by packers, outfitters, and guides.

5. Programs to reestablish or supplement plant cover will be undertaken where needed for game habitat, watershed improvement, and livestock forage production.

6. Timber may be removed for the following purposes and in a manner compatible with management for the zone: (a) Development of recreation, wildlife, or water resources; (b) provide public safety; (c) control of insect and disease epidemics; (d) salvage of extraordinary insect, disease, or fire losses; (e) research in watershed management; and (f) occupancy or administrative use.

7. Watershed values will be given primary consideration to promote optimum yields and deliveries of usable water in stable streamflows or subsurface supply.

8. Wildlife habitat will be maintained and improved to the extent necessary to provide an adequate food supply for a predetermined level of wildlife population.

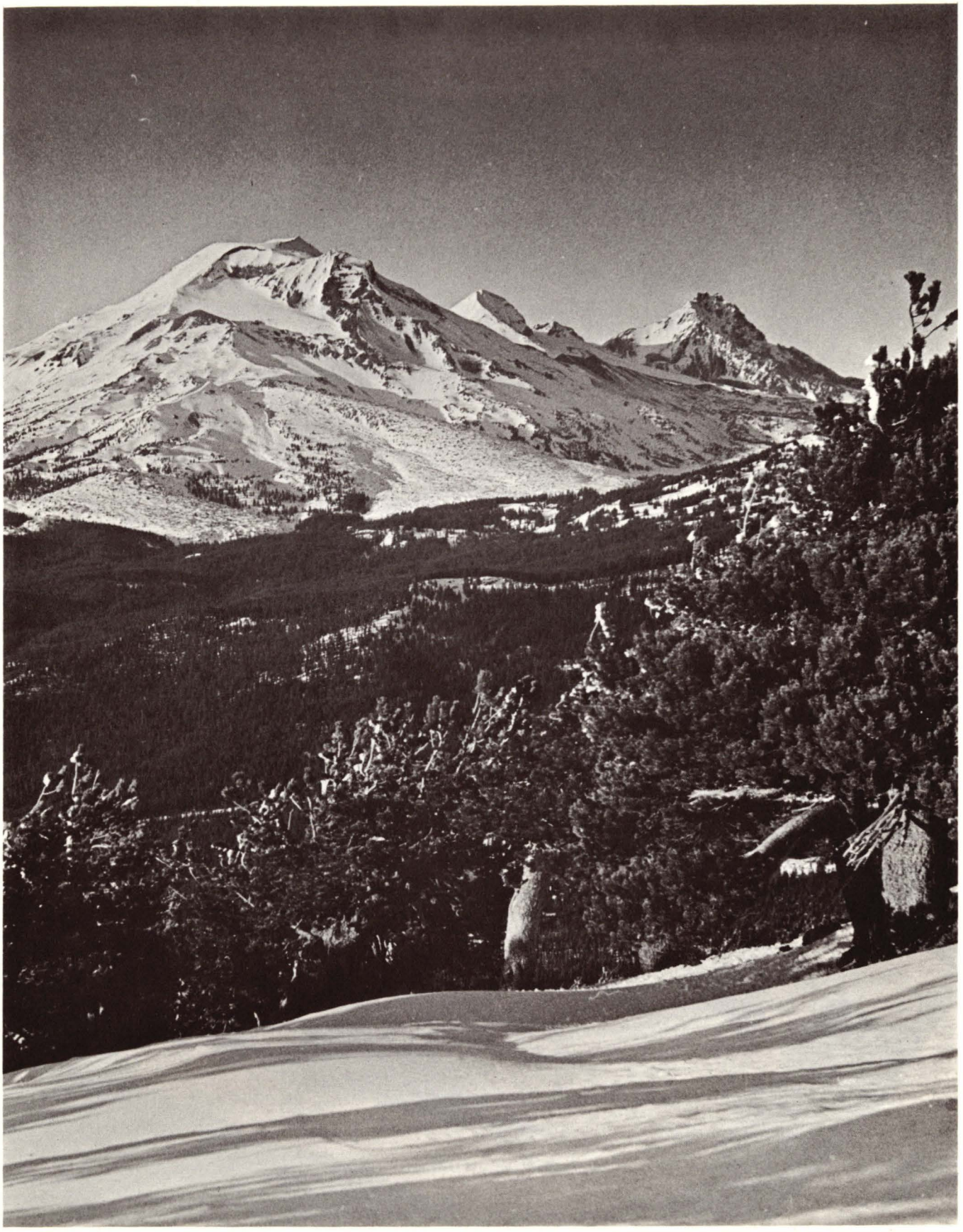
9. Use of mineral resources will be integrated with the use and conservation of all other forest resources to the fullest extent possible under laws governing mineral disposal.

10. Specialized transportation facilities such as roads, trails, and scenic vistas will be designed and built to retain aesthetic qualities. The need for both concentrated family recreation and primitive-type recreation use will be recognized.

11. The overall Forest Service fire protection objectives and policies as described in the last section of this plan (page 37) apply in the Alpine Zone.

12. All forms of occupancy will be designed and located to maintain a natural and scenic appearance.

Gnarl Ridge on the slopes of Mt. Hood — Alpine Zone



Alpine Zone on Bachelor Butte. Three Sisters in background

Landscapé Management Zone along the Rogue River — Rabbit Ears in background

DESCRIPTION

This zone comprises areas of varying size that border or surround a Recreation Occupancy Zone, a body of water and/or a route of travel. A Landscape Management Zone will contain the following two segments:

1. The Foreground or near-view area consists of the immediately adjacent strip of land that is viewed directly and at close range. In this area the viewer's sight is directed at separate items. He is able to observe details of soil or plant cover and readily see variation from the natural. The Foreground will vary in width depending on topography and plant cover.

2. The Background or distance-view area consists of that area beyond the Foreground needed to provide an attractive backdrop. It is that portion of the zone where a view of the forest is directed at the landscape, or the forest as a whole, rather than at individual trees. The Background will vary in width depending on topography and the need for a backdrop as a component of scenery.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The basic direction of management for this zone varies with respect to the two segments of the zone described above:

1. The primary management objective in the Foreground is to maintain and enhance the beauty and other aesthetic qualities of the adjacent forest environment.

2. The primary management objective in the Background is to maintain and/or develop a thrifty, healthy, attractive-appearing Forest as seen from a Recreation Occupancy Zone, a body of water, or a route of travel.

Illustration of the Landscape Management Zones

The Landscape Management Zone is shown schematically on the attached map. This is necessary because each Landscape Management Zone is continually varying in size and shape. These zones cannot be accurately portrayed on a small scale map. However, they are shown in detail in Ranger District multiple use plans. Persons interested in landscape management practices on a specific area of National Forest land should consult the appropriate Forest Supervisor and ask to review detailed plans.

For the purpose of this plan, the Landscape Management Zones shown on the attached map fall into three types:

1. *Areas along highways on main access roads.* (Shown as wide bands of green)

2. *Areas along streams and secondary roads.* (Shown as narrow bands of green)

3. *Areas around particularly sensitive public use sites.* (Shown as large blocks of green)

For all three types, the green symbolizes Foreground, plus a Background that will provide an attractive backdrop based on the degree of scenic protection needed for the particular point of public occupancy.

COORDINATION WITH RESOURCE USE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. A Landscape Management Zone will be established where the scenic resource is recognized as the primary use and there is need to design management practices to protect and/or enhance scenic values.

2. The Landscape Management Zone covers a wide range of scenery management needs. It may include a seemingly undisturbed Foreground and Background in all directions from a major recreation attraction, or it may simply involve a small, yet aesthetically pleasing, Foreground along a forest road.

3. Management of the Foreground is directed towards maintaining and enhancing the natural appearance and aesthetic qualities of the immediately adjacent forest environment.

4. The Background or distant-view area is beyond the area intimately viewed by the user. This situation ordinarily permits more variation from the natural appearance. Management of the Background is directed at maintaining or developing an attractive forest view as seen from the recreation attraction. Background appearance may vary only slightly from appearance of nearby areas not in the Landscape Management Zone. In contrast, because of scenic requirements around many important recreation attractions, it may be necessary to provide a seemingly natural Background.

5. The special skills of landscape architects and engineers, in addition to the skills of the forester, will be used in delineating and managing Landscape Management Zones.

6. Livestock use will be permitted and encouraged in suitable areas where grazing can be made compatible with scenic values. Foregrounds will be fenced, if necessary, to retain the natural appearance.

7. Natural grass-producing areas will be managed for sustained forage production.

Above: Roadside landscape management
Below: Sparks Lake and Landscape Management Zone — South Sister in background

8. While natural environment is important in the Landscape Management Zone, it is incorrect to assume that this zone will be managed as a natural area untouched by man. To the contrary, vegetative cover may need to be skillfully manipulated to maintain or obtain the desired condition.

9. Timber regeneration methods utilizing partial harvest of existing stands may be practiced in both the Foreground and Background, and clearcutting may be practiced in the Background. These practices will be designed, as needed, to meet the varying aesthetic requirements of Foreground and Background.

10. Clearcutting in the Foreground will be limited to treatment for scenic purposes. This normally involves preparing vista openings or providing an attractive roadside clearing of variable width. However, one exception may occur. Clearcutting may be necessary where timber stands are extremely decadent and scenic values cannot be maintained through selective removal of individual trees. In this situation small clearcuts, normally not to exceed two acres, may be allowed. They will be designed to blend into the environment by providing irregular natural-appearing or aesthetically pleasant boundaries.

11. Critical segments of both the Foreground and Background may be classified as inoperable where it is extremely difficult to protect scenic values. Timber harvesting will be deferred until suitable logging techniques are perfected that adequately safeguard scenic values.

12. In the Foreground of roads or trails, debris resulting from construction or logging will be cleaned up to restore the natural environment of the area. All stumps will be cut near the groundline.

13. Soil and water values will be protected. In addition, intensive forms of watershed improvement will be given full consideration provided they can be made consistent with the objectives of the zone.

14. Wildlife and fishery resources will be given full consideration to maintaining population levels that will increase the recreational value of the zone. Wildlife openings may be developed in both the Background and Foreground of the Landscape Management Zone providing such openings can be made compatible with aesthetic objectives of the zone.

15. Continuous strips of Foreground will be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry only after evidence indicates that the area is sufficiently mineralized to warrant protection of scenic values.

16. In the Background, mineral development will be integrated with the use and conservation of all other forest resources to the fullest extent possible under laws governing mineral disposal.

17. Roads and trails associated with the Foreground of the Landscape Management Zone will be designed and built to harmonize with existing topographical and vegetative features, and to show the traveler particularly attractive views.

18. Road construction in the Background will be carefully planned to eliminate long-term scars on the landscape as viewed from points of public occupancy.

19. Borrow pits, stockpiles, and quarries will not be located within the Foreground unless they can be screened from direct view or designed to complement the roadside environment. Existing facilities of this type will be treated to achieve this purpose.

20. Roadside signing will be limited to those signs needed for public information and safety. They will be installed by the Forest Service or other agency having jurisdiction over the road right of way.

21. The overall Forest Service fire protection objectives and policies as described in the last section of this plan (page 37) apply in the Landscape Management Zone.

22. Long-term occupancies, needed for other than recreation or public service activities, will not be located in the Foreground.

23. Major rights of way for powerlines, gas lines, ditches, etc., will be located outside of Landscape Management Zones if at all practical. When it becomes necessary for a right of way to be placed within this zone, it will be located and treated so that it will have minimal impacts on the landscape.

24. All types of minor or secondary transmission lines will be located outside of the Foreground or installed underground unless clearly proven to be impractical.

Westside timber harvest — fifteen-year-old plantation

MULTIPLE USE OBJECTIVES and POLICIES
Which Apply to National Forest Lands

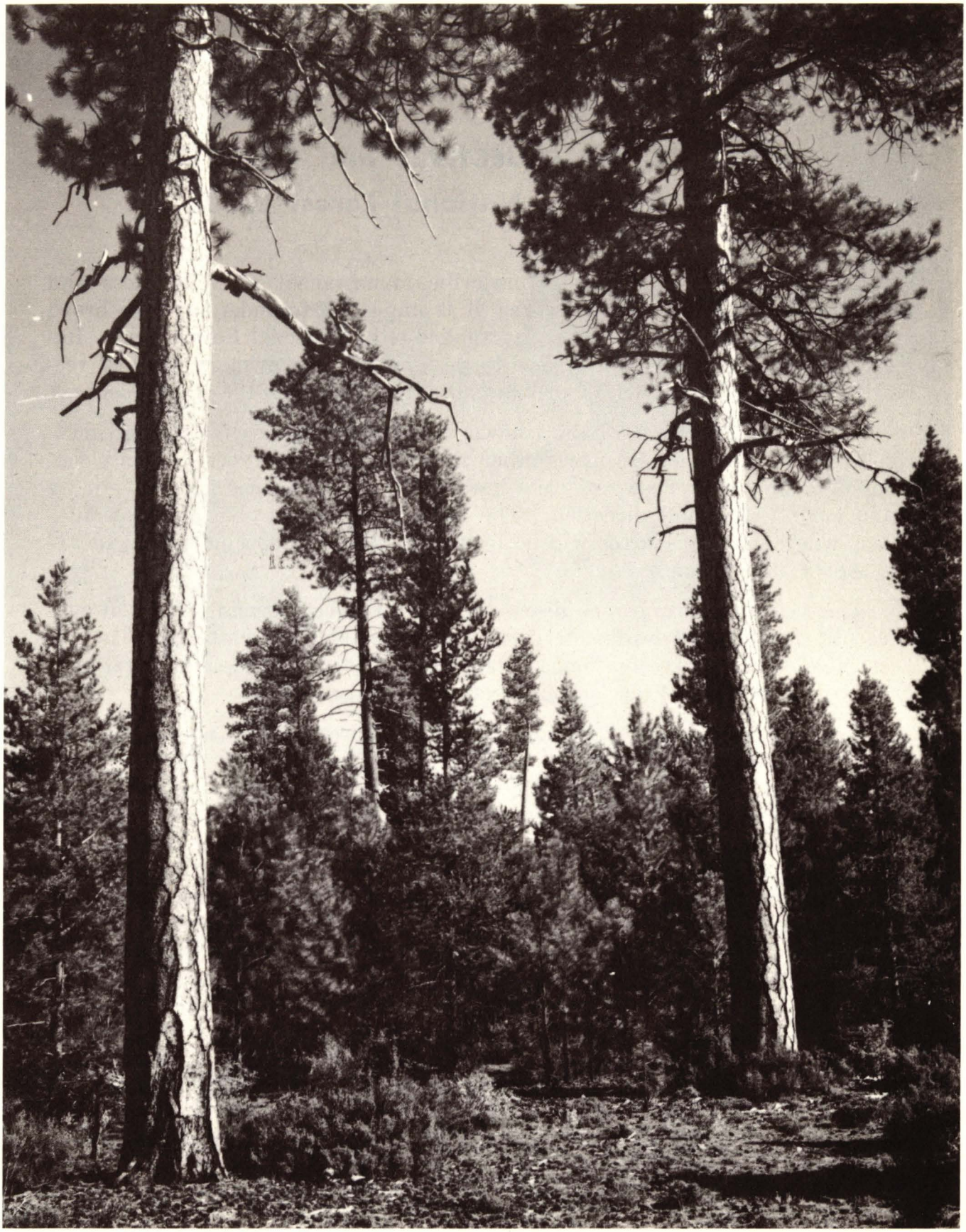
The intent of this plan is to prescribe management of Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones. However, it is important to understand the broad and basic resource coordination policy applied to all National Forest lands. Implementation of this policy may lead to designation of a primary zone of recreation use, or to delineation of primary situations for one of the other resources.

Other National Forest Land, shown in light green on the attached map, consists of areas where resources other than Wilderness or recreation are considered dominant. These resources have a greater influence in determining management goals and direction. The remainder of this plan discusses situations where other resources will be primary. However, specific situations are not shown on the map.

The following paragraphs discuss the broad objectives and policies of multiple use management leading to establishment of land-use patterns. The five renewable resources (recreation, range, timber, water, wildlife and fish), minerals, and principal service activities are discussed in order.

Recreation Management. An objective of the Forest Service is to administer National Forest lands to meet their full share of the nation's needs for outdoor recreation. These needs must be coordinated with other uses which the land will support. In some situations, areas of unusual recreation value are delineated and managed specifically to protect this value. This has been accomplished for the primary recreation zones as previously discussed. On the other hand, in the remaining National Forest area of the Oregon Cascades, a blend of uses is often designed to obtain optimum benefits from one or more of the other resources. In this case, recreation values may be modified to attain the desired benefits. Dispersed forms of recreation use, such as hunting and stream fishing, are generally favored in areas where other resources are given primary consideration.

Range Management. The Forest Service permits and encourages the use of National Forest ranges for grazing when in harmony with other uses and values. The objective of range management on National Forest lands is to develop the range resources to a reasonably attainable potential and to manage this resource for domestic livestock grazing purposes on a sustained basis.



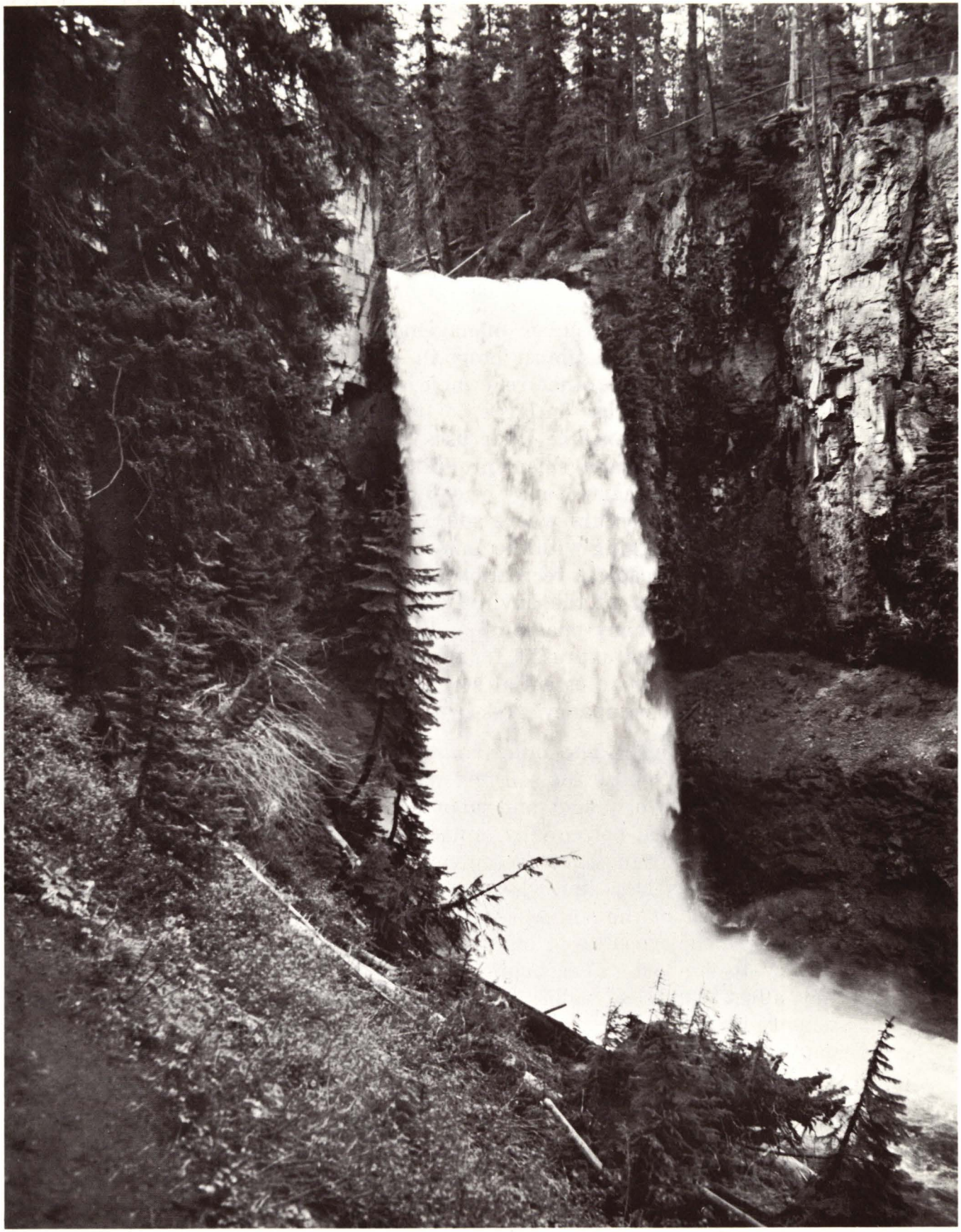
Uneven-aged ponderosa pine

In many grassland situations, forage production for livestock is the primary use; other uses are modified to facilitate domestic livestock grazing. There are circumstances in the same grassland situation where wildlife forage needs will be given preference. In commercial forest areas, particularly east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, livestock grazing is carefully interwoven with the primary timber use. At alpine and subalpine elevations there may be competition for available forage between wildlife, domestic livestock, and livestock used for recreation purposes. In this situation wildlife and/or recreation livestock needs are usually given primary consideration.

Timber Management. The timber management objective on National Forest lands is to grow and harvest timber crops in accordance with the principle of combining this use with the other renewable resources. Timber resources are designated as the primary use on large portions of National Forests in Oregon. This designation does not exclude other uses. Other uses are closely integrated with the various timber management programs and often benefit directly from these activities. Timber harvest may be deferred or excluded under certain circumstances. Deferment occurs where soil, watershed, or scenic conditions are too delicate to permit logging with the present-day techniques. Exclusion occurs in Wilderness or roadless recreation areas where objectives are to retain the undisturbed character of the environment. Logging is considered to be a tool of management in many phases of multiple use administration. Trees are harvested and sold but not expressly for their commercial timber values. Carefully controlled logging is an essential step in activities such as preparing and maintaining recreation occupancy sites or developing scenic viewpoints.

Watershed Management. The objective of watershed management is to maximize the contribution of the soil and water resources to the multiple use and sustained yield development and management of National Forest lands. This will be accomplished not only by protecting existing soil and water values, but also by inventorying these two resources; improving the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and, where necessary, rehabilitating damaged watersheds. Protection of the soil and water value is a primary objective in all resource management activities. However, it is recognized that land and resource use necessary to support an economic activity often causes soil dislocation which may affect watershed values. Such dislocation is held to a minimum by application of preventative or correction measures. Soil rehabilitation measures are promptly taken where needed.

Wildlife and Fish Management. The objective of wildlife and fish management is to manage habitat so wildlife populations, including non-game species, will be maintained at a level which eliminates unnecessary conflicts with other basic land uses and increases the recreational values. The Forest Service, in cooperation with State fish and game management agencies, provides hunting



Tumalo Falls

and fishing areas suitable to the varying needs, interests, and skills of the public. Wildlife management policies favor using native fish or game in their natural habitat instead of artificial forms of management involving habitat manipulation or use of exotic species. When necessary to provide forage to over-winter basic game populations, game management often is designated as the primary use in areas of otherwise primary timber or domestic livestock use. Wildlife and fish values can be protected and often enhanced when given adequate consideration in the programs of other resources.

Mineral Management. The Forest Service objective is to integrate development and use of mineral resources with use and conservation of all forest resources to the fullest extent possible under the laws governing mineral disposal. In certain situations, discussed in this plan under coordination policy for the Wilderness and the Primary Recreation Zones, National Forest lands may be withdrawn from mineral entry. When compatible with other resources, Forest Service permits may be issued for commercial development of common mineral materials not subject to location under the mining laws. Areas containing special interest materials, such as geodes, agate, jasper, and crystals which are not in commercial quantity, are managed for general public use and enjoyment.

Transportation Management. The Forest Service highway, road, and trail program provides, operates, and maintains the transportation system needed to protect and manage National Forest resources. This system is developed to best serve the multiple resources of the forest with due consideration for cost, protection of watershed values, preservation of natural environment, and fish and wildlife habitat. Close cooperation with other Federal, State and County agencies assures that transportation facilities are built to meet objectives of National Forest management and satisfy overall transportation needs. Road and trail construction adjacent to special designated areas of this agency or other State and Federal agencies will be planned to serve local multiple use objectives and also protect the management objectives of the designated area.

Fire Protection. The overall Forest Service fire control objective is to hold fire losses (cost and damage) to a level commensurate with the values protected and to do it safely. This basic objective applies in all situations except Wilderness (see page 7). Fire protection and suppression facilities such as fire control trails, emergency roads, fire camps, and equipment staging areas will be carefully located to prevent unnecessary damage to resource values. After temporary installations are used in suppression of a fire, they will be removed and the site restored insofar as possible. When necessary to reduce dangerous fuel accumulations by burning, every attempt will be made to minimize air pollution. This is accomplished by burning during weather conditions that help disperse the smoke.

Special Land Use and Administrative Occupancy. Many kinds of special land uses can be authorized on National Forest land. Permitted occupancy is granted to individuals, churches, businesses, service organizations, and to other governmental agencies. In addition, Forest Service management programs often call for special types of land occupancy and use. The specific policy controlling these varied forms of public and Forest Service land use was presented earlier in this plan as it pertained to Wilderness and the primary recreation zones. The following general policy applies under a normal situation.

Every effort is made to minimize the amount of land taken from resource production by structures or other forms of occupancy. In the evaluation of a proposed land occupancy, such as placement of communication facilities on a mountain peak, opportunities to provide secondary benefits will be considered. In this particular case the possibility of providing access to a viewpoint might be explored as an added benefit to development of the communications site. When a land use authorization or a Forest Service administrative occupancy is terminated, the occupied site will be restored to a condition necessary to meet the needs of future planned use.

Commercial facilities, such as resorts and public service sites, are permitted and coordinated with other uses if the demonstrated public need cannot be satisfied on adjacent private land.

When there is a need as determined by other agencies for a hydroelectric, flood control and/or reclamation reservoir, coordinated development is encouraged to obtain the maximum combined benefits for the public. However, if undeveloped power and reclamation withdrawals will not fulfill a public need, they will be recommended for restoration to unrestricted management. Existing transmission line rights of way will be expanded to carry additional facilities in preference to developing a new right of way. Every effort will be made to designate specific strips of land as utility corridors.

APPENDICES

Appendix A — Land Within National Forest Boundaries in Oregon Cascades

Appendix B — Summary of Appendix C

Appendix C — Land in Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones

Appendix D — Individual Special Interest Areas

Appendix E — Map of Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones in the Oregon Cascades

APPENDIX A

LAND WITHIN THE EXTERIOR NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY IN OREGON CASCADES

(Rounded to 1,000 Acres)

National Forest	Lands Not Under Forest Service Administration	National Forest Land	Total
Deschutes [3]	259,000	1,432,000	1,691,000
Mt. Hood	54,000	1,116,000	1,170,000
Rogue River [3]	34,000	426,000	460,000
Umpqua	56,000	984,000	1,040,000
Willamette	118,000	1,666,000	1,784,000
Winema [3]	28,000	331,000	359,000
TOTAL	549,000 [2]	5,955,000 [1]	6,504,000

[1] Percentage of National Forest Land in planning area — 91.6%
[2] Percentage of Land Not Under Forest Service Administration in the planning area — 8.4%
[3] Segments of these National Forests are not included in the planning area.

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF APPENDIX C — NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES

(Rounded to 1,000 Acres)

Category	Acres	Percent of Total
1. Wilderness	416,000	24.0
2. Study Zone	166,000	9.6
3. Special Interest Zone	115,000	6.6
4. Recreation Occupancy Zone	34,000	2.0
5. Alpine Zone	46,000	2.7
6. Landscape Management Zone	958,000	55.1
TOTAL	* 1,735,000	100.0

* There are 5,955,000 acres of National Forest land plus an additional 549,000 acres of land not under Forest Service administration within exterior National Forest boundaries shown on the attached map.

APPENDIX C

LAND IN WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES

WILDERNESS	Acres
1. Diamond Peak	35,440
2. Mountain Lakes	23,071
3. Mt. Hood	14,160
4. Mt. Jefferson	99,632
5. Mt. Washington	46,655
6. Three Sisters	196,708
TOTAL	415,666
ROUNDED TOTAL	416,000

STUDY ZONE	Acres
1. Eagle Creek	87,200
2. Sky Lakes	78,300
TOTAL	165,500
ROUNDED TOTAL	166,000

SPECIAL INTEREST ZONE Type of Special Interest Areas	No. of Units	Acres
1. Pacific Crest Trail (Oregon Skyline)	1	*
2. Scenic	4	18,670
3. Geological	16	37,433
4. Historical	2	68
5. Botanical	5	410
6. Areas Managed for Roadless or Dispersed Recreation Use	2	25,958
7. Recreation	1	32,600
TOTAL	31	115,139
ROUNDED TOTAL		115,000

* Acreage of Pacific Crest Trail is included in Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zone calculations.

RECREATION OCCUPANCY ZONE	Acres
1. Existing Recreation Developments	4,500
2. Additional Area Planned for Recreation Development by Year 2000	29,100
TOTAL	33,600
ROUNDED TOTAL	34,000

ALPINE ZONE	Acres
Estimated Acreage	46,000

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ZONE	Acres
Estimated Acreage	958,000

APPENDIX D

INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS

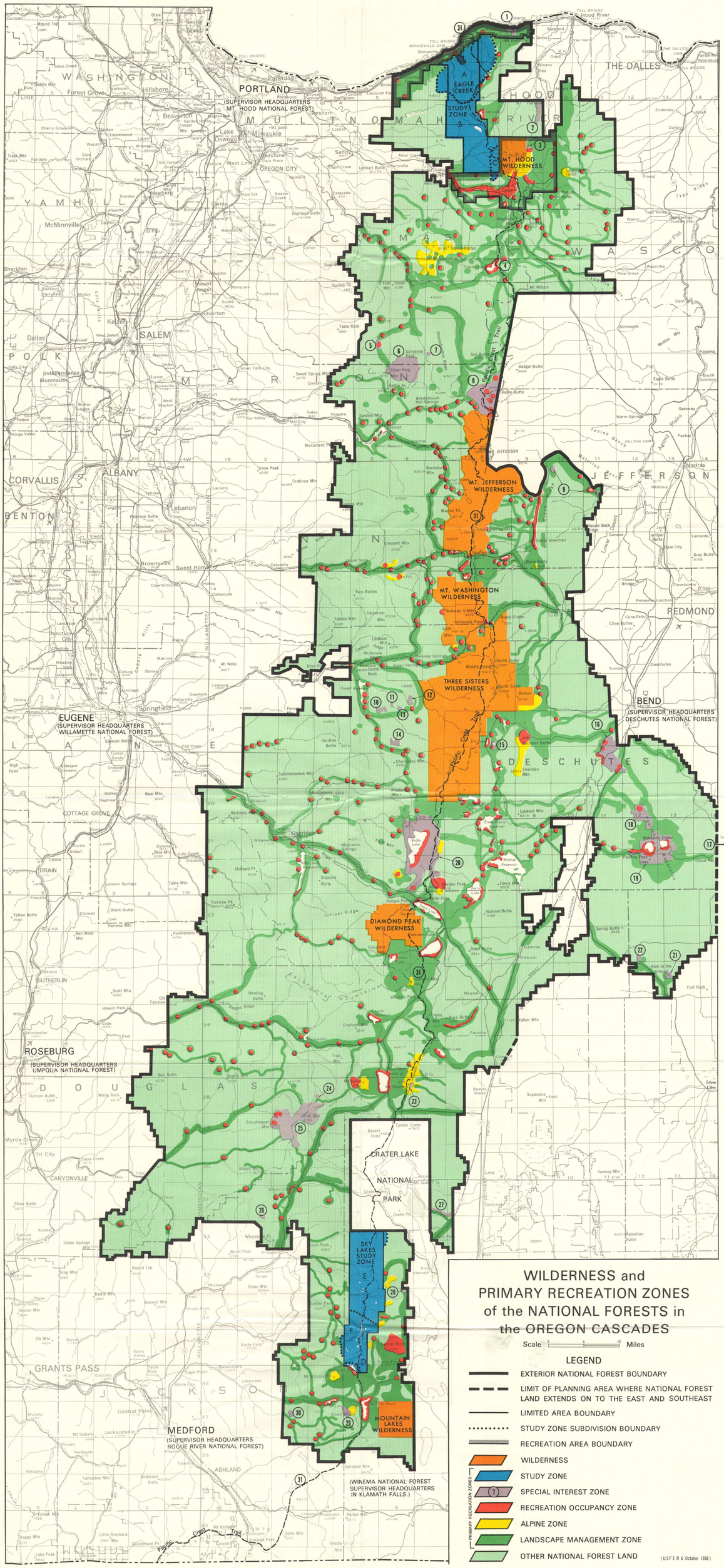
Map Number	Name	Type of Special Interest	National Forest	Area (Acres)
1.	Old Wagon Road	Historical	Mt. Hood	65
2.	Parkdale Lava Beds	Geological	Mt. Hood	640
3.	Cloud Cap	Historical	Mt. Hood	3
4.	Little Crater Lake	Geological	Mt. Hood	5
5.	Bagby Hot Springs	Geological	Mt. Hood	225
6.	Bull of the Woods	(Managed for roadless recreation use)	Mt. Hood	10,228
7.	Sugar Pine	Botanical	Mt. Hood	40
8.	Olallie Lake	(Managed for dispersed recreation use)	Mt. Hood	15,730
9.	Metolius Rocks (two separate areas)	Geological	Deschutes	1,430
10.	Yankee Mountain	Scenic	Willamette	490
11.	Lowder Mountain	Geological	Willamette	140
12.	Lamb Butte	Scenic	Willamette	390
13.	Quaking Aspen Swamp	Botanical	Willamette	240
14.	Rebel Rock	Geological	Willamette	700
15.	Hosmer Lake	Botanical	Deschutes	50
16.	Lava Butte	Geological	Deschutes	8,983
17.	Lavacicle Cave *	Geological	Deschutes	80
18.	Lava Cast Forest	Geological	Deschutes	5,630
19.	Newberry Crater	Geological	Deschutes	17,230
20.	Waldo Lake	Recreation	Willamette and Deschutes	32,600
21.	Hole In The Ground	Geological	Deschutes	600
22.	Katati Butte	Geological	Deschutes	20
23.	Mt. Thielsen	Geological	Winema	100
24.	Cedar Grove	Botanical	Umpqua	40
25.	Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Scenic	Rogue River and Umpqua	17,740
26.	Needle Rock	Scenic	Rogue River	50
27.	Sand Creek Canyon	Geological	Winema	580
28.	Mares Eggs Spring	Botanical-Biological	Winema	40
29.	Brown Mountain	Geological	Rogue River	860
30.	Grizzly Canyon	Geological	Rogue River	210
31.	Pacific Crest Trail	National Scenic Trail	All National Forests in Oregon Cascades	**

* Lavacicle Cave is located just east of designated planning area.

** Acreage of Pacific Crest Trail is included in Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zone calculations.

APPENDIX E

MAP OF WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES IN THE OREGON CASCADES



WILDERNESS and PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES of the NATIONAL FORESTS in the OREGON CASCADES

Scale 0 6 12 Miles

LEGEND

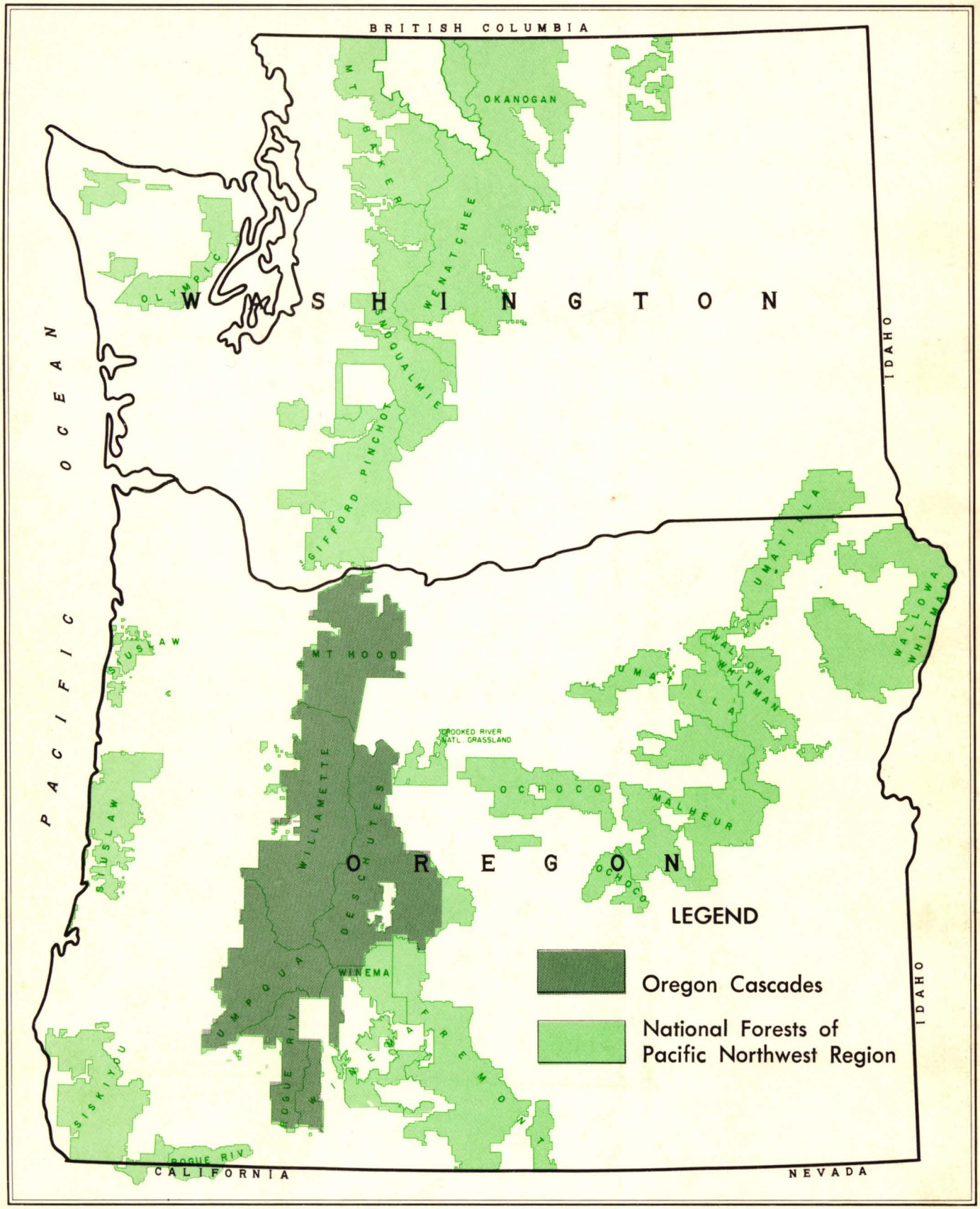
- EXTERIOR NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- LIMIT OF PLANNING AREA WHERE NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXTENDS ON TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST
- LIMITED AREA BOUNDARY
- STUDY ZONE SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY

PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES

- WILDERNESS
- STUDY ZONE
- SPECIAL INTEREST ZONE (7)
- RECREATION OCCUPANCY ZONE
- ALPINE ZONE
- LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ZONE
- OTHER NATIONAL FOREST LAND

(USFS R-6 October 1968)

GPO 994-905


BRITISH COLUMBIA
OKANOGAN
MT BAKER
WENATCHEE
OLYMPIC
W A S H I N G T O N
SNOQUALMIE
GIFFORD PINCHOT
IDAHO
PACIFIC OCEAN
MT HOOD
SUSLAW
CROOKED RIVER NATL. GRASSLAND
UMATILLA
WALLOWA WHITMAN
OCHOCO
MALHEUR
O R E G O N
WILLAMETTE
DESCHUTES
UMPQUA
WINEMA
ROGUE RIV
SISKIYOU
FREMONT
LEGEND
Oregon Cascades
National Forests of Pacific Northwest Region
IDAHO
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA

GPO 994- 905